

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The doctors of London have started a club of their own. They call it the Glub Club.

There will be another attempt to build a railroad through the Euphrates valley, notwithstanding the many previous failures.

Just before leaving Paris Mr. Vanderbilt had a portrait of his child taken by Chaplin, and it was so pretty that the proprietors of the Bon Marche put imitations on their confection box covers and copyrighted the design.

In India the finest grades of cigars can be bought for half a cent apiece, and cigars are considered a rather expensive luxury at that. In that country a man who has ten cents in cash is looked upon as comparatively well-to-do.

A monument which will cost \$2,000,000 will soon be erected in Panama to the memory of General Bolivar, the liberator of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Each of the five republics will contribute \$400,000 for the purpose.

From observations on the Congo, M. Dupont, of the Brussels Natural History Museum, is convinced that the waters in the interior of Central Africa once collected in a great lake, of which Stanley Pool is the last remnant.

In Paris the annual consumption of butchers' meat is 3,330,000,000 pounds, which means an average of 176 pounds for each man, woman and child. The total annual consumption for the whole of France, however, is only 2,640,000,000 pounds, or an average of 70 pounds per head.

A beautiful brown and golden bird in Mexico is a remarkably expert bee catcher. He has a way of puffing the feathers on the top of his head so that his crest looks like a beautiful flower. When a bee comes along to sip honey from this delusive blossom it is snapped up and devoured.

It has been calculated that the quantity of beer brewed yearly in the undermentioned countries is about as follows: Great Britain, 1,050,000,000 gallons; Germany, 900,000,000; Austria, 270,000,000; Belgium, 180,000,000; France, 150,000,000; Russia, 50,000,000; Holland, 33,000,000; Denmark, 30,000,000; Sweden, 30,000,000; Switzerland, 17,000,000; Norway, 16,000,000.

Some of the society men of Paris are advocating the adoption of a more suitable style of evening dress. The costume proposed consists of buckles shoes, silk stockings, knee-breeches, velvet coat (cuttailed), lace ruffles, etc. The promoters are anxious to avoid the dress which causes, sometimes, mistaking resemblance between guest and waiter.

Paris is overrun with Americans of the fair sex. Most of them come to replenish their wardrobes. It is cheaper to cross the Atlantic, buy at the "Louvre" or "Bon Marche" and re-cross to the States than to fit one's self out in a no-matter-what American city. The margin of gain is wide enough to admit of a sojourn of four or five weeks in Europe.—*London Truth.*

There are a number of women studying medicine at the Belgian universities, wishing to obtain situations in the apothecaries' shops. The pharmaceutical course is the shortest, and in some respects the easiest, and it is far cheaper than all other courses. A number of young girls, who have passed the pharmaceutical examination, have fascinated the hearts of country physicians, so that the husband prescribes the wife make up the prescription, and the profits are kept in the family.

GREEK NUMISMATISTS.

Exploits of Timoleon Pericles Blaise and Another Athenian Gent.

Some forty-four years ago there appeared in London a young Greek gentleman called Timoleon Pericles Blaise. He came to London highly recommended by more than one foreigner of distinction, and thus got the permission to study the collection of Greek coins in the British Museum. He very soon proved to the officers in charge of the medal room that he was an accomplished numismatist. His knowledge of coins was great, his devotion to the subject greater; for a whole month he came every day to study the magnificent collection accumulated ever since the time of Parnes Knight. His manners were ingenious, and ladies thought him quite fascinating. At the end of the month, just before he left England an accidental discovery revealed that a rare Greek coin was missing. Further search disclosed the fact that a large number of the rarest coins had vanished, and had in many cases been replaced by inferior specimens. The authorities of the museum were appalled, but fortunately they lost no time in putting their case in the hands of the ablest detective then known at Scotland Yard, the celebrated Mr. Field. By a dexterous coup de main Mr. Field captured in a few hours Timoleon Pericles and all his booty. He was tried at the Old Bailey, pleaded guilty, and convicted. His sentence was seven years transportation, which, of course, was commuted on account of his exemplary conduct. He was assigned to the model prison at Pentonville, where he was seen by sympathetic lady visitors reading Sophocles and Euripides in his cell. Before his trial he tried to avert the operation of the law against felons, as it then stood, by conveying all his goods and chattels to a friend on the morning of the day of his conviction. But British law was equal to the occasion. The conveyance of his property was pronounced null and void, because the court said that there was no such thing as a half or fraction of a day. He was convicted on a given day, therefore the conveyance executed on the morning of the same day was void. Thereupon his coins, as the property of a felon, were forfeit to the Crown, and were handed over to the treasury, which after they claimed, proceeded to invite other claimants to prove their ownership. In due course the residue, consisting of some rare coins, remained in the hands of the treasury unclaimed, and were ultimately handed over to the British Museum. I will not pursue the career

of Timoleon Pericles further, except to say that his memory was honored in the Levant with that of other victims of British law, and that one of his old friends at Smyrna said of him: "Cependant c'était un charmant garçon."

The other distinguished numismatist, who has this year rivaled the exploits of Timoleon Pericles, is a Greek whose name I withhold because he will probably be the subject of a criminal prosecution at Paris before long, and also, perhaps, in Greece. Some time ago it was announced that all the rarest coins in the National collection at Athens had been stolen; and this was followed shortly afterward by the news that MM. Rollin and Feraud, the well-known antiquaries of Paris, had been robbed of a collection of Greek and Roman gold coins valued £20,000. The police of Paris soon got on the track, and swooping down on the culprit, found in his lodgings nearly all the coins stolen from MM. Rollin and Feraud. These on examination proved to be identical with the coins previously stolen from the museum at Athens. It seems that the thief escaped from Athens with a booty, so it to MM. Rollin and Feraud, and then, getting into their premises, recaptured it, with a view, probably, of reselling the coins in America. The saddest part of the whole story is that the two keepers of the Athenian Museum, who have always up to this date had a high character for integrity, have, in consequence of this mishap, "got the sack."

EVOLUTION IN FROGS.

A Series of Marvellous Changes Revealed by the Little Croakers.

Viewed from this development point of view, it is interesting to observe how the infancy and adolescence of the individual frog accurately repeats for us, as it were, the various steps in the slow evolution of its whole kind from some unknown and pre-historic progenitor. The tiny tadpole is not only a fish, but also distinctively a fish of a very early and antique type, showing close analogies to the most ancient known form of vertebrate animal, the boneless lancelet, as well as to the larvae of those curious sac-like mollusk creatures, the ascidians, or sea squirts, presumed degenerate descendants of the oldest undeveloped ancestral vertebrate.

As it grows, however, its gills and other characteristics become more truly fish-like, and it feeds entirely in this early stage on vegetable matter, like its piscine relatives, the barramunda and the other amphibious fens of gonoids. But as the season for the drying up of the ponds approaches, it takes to itself lungs, with a peculiar mode of breathing through the nostrils by the aid of the tongue; it gradually repeats the ancestral stages in the acquisition of legs; its eyes push through the skin to the surface; it hops ashore, a full-fledged frog; and its beak giving place to true carnivorous jaws, it feeds henceforth exclusively upon its later diet of insects, slugs, and other animal matter. The common English frog thus appears to sum up for us, in a single generation, a series of most marvelous historical changes which it must probably have taken its remote ancestors whole geological ages to pass through in long succession.

OUR CLEVER GIRLS.

An Englishman Who Pays Proper Homage to America's Bright Women.

Harold Brydges, an Englishman, who has been traveling in the United States, has this to say of the American girl and her lord and master: "I have sometimes thought that American men are unable to appreciate the glorious girls of the Republic. Engrossed in business pursuits, ever engaged in the mad race which has for its prize the omnipotent greenback, the average American man is intellectually the inferior of the average woman. Of course he is quick and clever at his business. But, in the gentle arts which make up the brightness of life, the American man is generally inferior to his sister or his wife. She can chat with you about any thing, from the exorbitant charges of the English tailor in New York to the evidence of the nebular hypothesis, and this, with a piquancy that is irresistibly attractive to a Briton.

"The brother or husband will talk shop," if you understand it, or express a strong opinion on the last unavailing addition to the American navy. But in art, music, literature he is conspicuously deficient. This is probably a reason why journalists delight to ridicule the Boston girls' male readers by the paper and laugh at the absurd intellectuality of the women. As these same women are to be the mothers of future American men, we may confidently hope that the next generation will not despise mental activity in females and may even encourage it in men."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Gladstone's London House.

Mr. Gladstone's London House is near Buckingham Gate. It is in the old—not the new fangled—Queen Anne style, and the drawing-room windows overlook the parade-grounds of the Wellington Barracks. Mr. Gladstone likes spending a few moments now and then watching the soldiers go through their drill. The entrance-hall is square and roomy, paneled, as is the staircase, with fine Chippendale carving, and lighted by a stained-glass window. In it are a few reproductions of the Autotype Gallery, and a large picture of the entrance to Alexandria, which must recall to the ex-Premier each time he enters the house one of the most unpleasant reminiscences of his official life. The dining-room is on the ground floor, and it is of somewhat restricted dimensions. Above it is the drawing-room, which is a long, charming room. In one corner is a portrait of Mr. Gladstone painted by Watts, and the window in the center is placed Mrs. Gladstone's writing-table. It is shut in by a screen on which hang portraits of her husband and younger son. The room in which Mr. Gladstone works is at the back of the house, and is in consequence free from all noise. Not even the sound of a passing cab-wheel can break in on his quiet.—*London Letter.*

BATHS IN ALGIERS.

The Almost Indescribable Luxury of a Turkish or Moorish Bath.

No traveler in the East can consider his sojourn complete without the experience at least, if not luxury, of a Turkish or Moorish bath.

If you go, you go to perspire, and to see every body and every thing around you perspire. After undressing and depositing your watch and valuables with the proprietor, go to the hot room and stretch yourself upon a raised platform in the center of the tepidarium, built of large slabs of marble over an oven in which a raging fire is eager to roast you. Think of the dolmens of old upon whose back the Druids offered their sacrifices, and imagine yourself any animal you please. When you are roasted on one side, turn over and try another corner of your altar to find a cool spot. Then lie on the stone floor, and let your grinning attendants massage your bones, pull your joints, and twist your neck, and knead you with his hands, and walk over you with his knees; then let him roll you over his old skin, and with evident pride lay before you long strings of your worthless hide, a dozen of them in a row; then you begin to realize that you have had one bath in your lifetime that has been of some genuine use to your human existence. Fumigation for the soles of your feet, a strong soap, and wisps of hemp or similar fiber, help to take off your second skin, but you keep on your third to go home with by fixing it with a bucket or two of cold water. Then, to keep what remains of you together, and to prevent your third skin from trying to get away, your attendant wraps you tightly in towels as big as sheets, and your head in a turban, and perches you on his wicker, and sends you to keep your feet out of the water, for the pavement is also perspiring freely; small rivers flow in every direction. In this becoming garb, like a man buried by mistake in the catacombs, you come forth and lie down with the other mistaken corpses, and help them drink tea, and perspire once more, and throw another mantle—of smoke about you with a long pipe. Then you are free for nothing; lie still and let the world wag as it will. The hours set apart for men at the baths are from seven o'clock in the evening until noon, thus furnishing them with good sleeping quarters for the night.

The baths are the great places of rendezvous for the Arab women, who spend an afternoon there frequently (their hours being from noon till seven), and they certainly deserve this much of social intercourse. They are seen with their children in the ponds going to the bath, accompanied by a gorgeous nigger carrying a bronze vessel filled with necessary articles, and other baskets and bundles containing a complete change of linen, also several strings of orange blossoms. Orange-flower water is not to be forgotten, for it enters extensively into their luxuries as a drink with their meals and as a perfume. For the latest fashions in the bath, silver, or gold, with long neck and a pepper-box termination, is used, with which they sprinkle guests at home and friends at the bath as well as themselves. The baths, again, "take in washing," especially of heavy woolen burnouses, haiks, blankets, etc., which the attendants and the *moutchos* (a young boy-servant, whose name is evidently of Spanish origin) wash with their feet and plenty of soap and water on the marble pavement in the hot room. These articles are hung, with the bath towels and other linen, to dry on the terraces. To make a study under the drippings of such an entire laundry may be looked upon as a feat, aside from the fact that the moutchos seem afraid to leave no within reach of such valuable wet linen. With sulphur fumigations, the yellow burnouses, arranged like tents over the smoke, are bleached. The operation is equal to a thousand matches burning unwelcome incense under the artist's nose. The bath attendants are apparently wonderfully constituted to avoid rheumatism and pneumonia; they go in and out of the heated room for hours together with only a towel round their loins, but they do catch cold all the same.—*F. A. Bridgman, in Harper's Magazine.*

HOME AND FARM.

Salmon is considered the most nutritive of all fish.

When a good many things are to be prepared the cook should have every thing weighed and measured before commencing.

Give potatoes that you want to mature early soil already rich or feed them with well-rotted manure.

The human organism is a savings-bank for the elements of vital strength, and in the form of fresh air it accepts the smallest deposits.—*Felix L. Oswald, M. D.*

Cheese that seems dried up and unfit for the table, can be made very palatable by grating it fine on a horse-radish grater. Prepare only as much as is needed for immediate use.

The common white clover grows wherever our red clover is found, and makes an excellent pasture grass. Where bees are kept it is invaluable, as it furnishes a large amount of honey of excellent quality.

Puff Pudding: Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, beat six table-spoons of flour with the yolks of six eggs and stir slowly into a quart of milk. Add a teaspoon of melted butter, then the whites of the eggs slowly. Bake in little stone cups, well buttered, in a quick oven for twenty or thirty minutes.

It requires several years to secure a pasture. For that reason it is better to well manure old pastures, and keep the stock off, so as to renew them, than to plow the sod water and at the same time adopt the principle of the harrow may be passed over the pasture where it can be done, and the ground reseeded, but the manure is the most important adjunct.

Strawberry Cream: Pass about half a pint of strawberry jam, or a pound of fresh strawberries through a sieve, whip up a pint of cream, add the strawberry juice, sweeten if necessary, dissolve a half-ounce of isinglass in a little milk, mix with it, stir well together, turn into a mould and let it set. In warm weather it will require ice.

Lemon Sponge: Soak one ounce of gelatine in one pint of boiling water until dissolved, then add half a pint more of boiling water, and the juice of three lemons and sugar to taste; when thoroughly mixed, beat to a white froth, add the whites of four eggs well beaten; beat altogether until quite stiff; put in a mould and set on ice.

A disease called "black rot" is attacking the vineyards in the United States with destructive effect. Some vineyards that had been very productive and profitable have been destroyed by the "black rot" within four years. It threatens to be as destructive as the phylloxera was to the French vineyards. The question among grape-growers is, What is the remedy for the "black rot"?

Why have any dry fodder? Why not put all the grass into the silo and cut all the grain with stalks? This question is often asked. Why not feed the members of the family entirely on canned goods? Both questions can be answered alike. Animals, as well as men, need a variety. Cattle like a little dry hay with their silage, and there are many ways in which it is cheaper to feed dry grain alone. Again, hay is a good crop to sell when the silo is in proper operation.

What a radical and wholesome change it will be in American farming, says an exchange, when sheep will be kept for the good they do on the farm. On this basis there will be no stinting in food and stultification in their care and management, and these things will be the best of the best. It costs so little to have a good flock of sheep that there is no excuse for any farmer not availing himself of these efficient and cheap aids.

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CARING FOR COWS.

The Successful System Introduced by a Tennessee Farmer.

My stable is divided into stalls about five feet wide by four long, 4 ft. from the trough to the hind feet of the cow. I am particular to have the stalls short, so the droppings fall outside a plank six inches high, which is nailed along the whole row of stalls. This plank will prevent the cow from lying in her dung. If the stall is wider than five feet, she will stand diagonally across and defoul her bed. This I should make them four feet wide, but crowding the milkers. I tie with a common slip noose about the horns, fastened to a hole in the trough. I think, however, a leather strap about the neck, with a ring for a snapper hook, is just as good. I bed my cows with oak leaves, wheat straw, corn stalks, any refuse from the farm and forest. I do not like sawdust. My cows are as gentle and as amiable as little girls. From birth they know nothing but kindness from their master and his servants. A rough, brutal laborer has no place on my little farm. My cows and calves lead by the halter as well as my horses.

A kicking cow I manage by putting a large rope around her body and tying up a fore foot close to the body, and then milking as gently as possible. She will struggle at first, but kindness and gentle treatment will soon soothe her down. My cows kick at their calves more than at me, because the calves are so much rougher. The under needs the rough treatment, no doubt, but the calf is the one to administer it. I keep my cows and all my stock well sheltered day and night, in rough weather, driving them to water twice a day, however. I hope to soon provide for watering for them, and they generally get it; but I always put them back into their stalls when they demand it. I keep thoroughbred Jerseys as well as half-breeds—Jersey-Holsteins and Jersey-Durhams. For the average family, the half-breeds will give better satisfaction. Why so? Because they will give more milk and butter. 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